

## The Salt Lake Tribune

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Thursday, July 21, 1910.

Desiring to be also up to date, the  
fool killer occasionally pays some at-  
tention to aviators.

With reference to the matter of  
"paying the freight," the public is  
one composite Jones.

"Why am I talking this way?" asks  
Uncle Joe Cannon. And we all respond  
that the Lord only knows.

One sad thing about the big Ameri-  
can day at Lagoon was that it threw  
another scare into the hierarchs.

Six persons injured in another auto-  
mobile wreck is proof that things may  
happen which will rob the ride of its  
joy.

Both numerically and in the manner  
in which it entertained its guests yester-  
day, the American party proved it-  
self to be a goodly host.

From the looks of things the Utah  
Press association refused to pull any  
cheatnuts out of the fire for the  
"Mouth" of Apostle Smoot.

If Congressman Murdock of Kansas  
could have thought of anything worse  
to say of Mr. Cannon, he doubtless  
would not have hesitated about saying it.

It is not now so much a question of  
what the country shall do with its ex-  
President as it is what the present ex-  
President is going to do with the coun-  
try.

"I am a Republican, dyed in the  
wool," volunteers Hon. Joseph G. Can-  
non. And without doubt he desires to  
have it said of him in the future that  
he was a Republican died in office.

President Thorpe of the National  
Dental association objects to having  
dentists called "skilled mechanics,"  
and yet they claim to be expert at  
bridge construction.

Dispatches tell us that the Chicago  
police know less concerning a recent  
murder mystery the further they probe  
into the case. It is which is presented  
further evidence that they are Chicago  
police.

It would appear that Elder George C.  
Parkinson, Idaho's most versatile and  
persistent lawbreaker, has taken unto  
himself sufficient rope to bring about  
what is reputed to be the usual result  
of such selfishness.

Local farmers protest that there is  
no combination between them to main-  
tain high prices of their products, but  
that is neither here nor there with the  
householders who have to pay the ex-  
orbitant prices demanded.

Cannon declares that the greatest  
tariff economist in the country is Con-  
gressman Sereno Payne; by which it  
may be seen that the latter will not be  
able to claim the double distinction of  
being at the same time the greatest  
liar.

And if Presiding Bishop Charlie Nib-  
ley shall maintain his reputation as a  
shrewd and thrifty business man, he  
will make in a few seasons while on  
his visit to Europe by exhibiting Jo-  
seph F. as the only living Bogus  
Proprietor.

They are now talking of stringing a  
submerged telephone cable across the  
Atlantic, and if certain stock manipu-  
lators shall have their way about the  
matter, there is more than one respect

in which the concern and its equipment  
will be immersed in water.

## A GREAT AMERICAN DAY.

It was a great day for American pa-  
triotism at Lagoon yesterday. The  
crowd was numbered by the thousands,  
and everything was most enjoyable. All  
were good-natured, happy, enjoying  
themselves to the utmost. Lagoon was  
at its best, and the attractions and en-  
tertainments satisfied all tastes.

Mr. David Dunbar, county chairman,  
was the principal speaker. His remarks  
appear in full elsewhere. They are full  
of fire and good things well put. Mr.  
Dunbar has a thorough grasp of Ameri-  
can principles, and has a way of stat-  
ing them that carries conviction and  
awakens keen enthusiasm. He was re-  
peatedly and loudly applauded.

Senator Dubois of Idaho sent a sound  
and spirited letter, being unable to be  
present in person. The Senator is popu-  
lar here, and his utterances are always  
received with enthusiastic acclaim, as  
was the case yesterday.

All did their parts right well and  
worthily. The day was one to be re-  
membered as a signal triumph for Ameri-  
can feeling and patriotic fervor.

The turnout was magnificent, a splen-  
did presage of the coming victory at the  
polls in the county election on Novem-  
ber 8th next.

## THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The sharp advance in silver was a  
surprise, as sudden as it was gratify-  
ing, to the silver producers of this re-  
gion. There was little explanation of  
it at this time, save that the Orient  
was in better shape to take silver now  
than heretofore, chiefly on account of  
the cheering reports of crop prospects  
in India. After the first advance,  
there was a slight retrogression, but  
still the price rules much higher than  
before the drop caused by the increased  
import tax levied by the government  
of India.

The silver situation is conservatively  
discussed in an editorial in the New  
York Commercial & Financial Chroni-  
cle of July 16th, which we here repro-  
duce:

The price of silver advanced 22 cents  
per ounce, or almost 25 per cent, between  
the 2nd and 9th inst., the quotation reach-  
ing 54 1/2 cents on the latter date, since  
which time the price has been in appre-  
ciable reaction, the official price yesterday  
being 54 cents per ounce. Basing their  
views on cables from India, their British  
and Chinese correspondents, local  
authorities on the white metal agree that  
an ambitious speculative movement has  
been engineered by native Indian bank-  
ers commanding vast resources. These  
operators, it is said, have assumed that  
the Indian government will immediately  
re-enter the silver market as a large pur-  
chaser after an absence of three years;  
but dealers in New York do not take so  
sanguine an attitude. An appreciation in  
the value of the white metal, however,  
does not seem illogical to the interna-  
tional banking interests, who by stress  
upon the excellent monsoon the Indian  
Empire has enjoyed, and upon the highly  
encouraging crop outlook, have been  
been prosperous, as foreign exchange  
and gold movements have demonstrated.  
hence there may have been considerable  
justification for expecting an extensive  
demand for silver from industrial and  
agricultural territories. In China the sup-  
ply is so adequate that there have been  
shipments from Hong Kong to Bombay,  
at which point, as also in London, the  
speculation has been concentrated. The  
Indian syndicate has reputedly purchased,  
or "overbought," to use the trade term,  
30,000,000 ounces of silver, a market  
value of approximately \$15,000,000. If  
the anticipated governmental buying be  
not shortly begun, the reaction, it is thought,  
may go further.

## SMOOT'S EQUIVOCATION.

If it is true, as Senator Albert J.  
Hopkins said, that Reed Smoot repre-  
sents the younger and better element of  
the Mormon church, then that element  
is placed in an unenviable position be-  
fore the world. Mr. Smoot was exam-  
ined in Washington upon his attitude  
toward Joseph F. Smith, self-confessed  
lawbreaker, and committed himself as  
follows (see volume 3, page 287):

The Chairman—Have you protested  
against his living in polygamous cohabita-  
tion?  
Senator Smoot—I have not.

The Chairman—Have you in any way  
sought to bring him to trial for those  
offenses?

Senator Smoot—I have not.

The Chairman—Do you intend to?

Senator Smoot—I do not.

The Chairman—You not only did not  
reprimand President Smith for his con-  
duct, but you sustained him in October  
last in a public assembly.

Senator Smoot—When he was present-  
ed to be voted upon as president of the  
church I voted for him as such.

It being altogether impossible to se-  
gregate the Smoot personality—that is,  
to say that at one moment he is an  
apostle of the Mormon church and at  
another he is a United States Senator,  
and always two distinct embodiments—  
we necessarily find that Smoot the  
lawmaker is in conniving partnership  
with Smith the lawbreaker. As a Sen-  
ator, sworn to maintain the Constitu-  
tion, the laws and the dignity of the  
United States, Smoot is persistently and  
deliberately a repudiator of his oath  
of office. That presentation of the mat-  
ter is so plain, under his own admis-  
sions at Washington, that there should  
be no need for arguing it out to even  
the most dull of comprehension.

But there is one phase of the situa-  
tion that may require a little atten-  
tion. It exposes the evasive nature of  
the defense so often made by Mormon  
high officials in attempted extenuation  
of their moral turpitude or their lack  
of respect for law and sentiment. Smoot  
would say (as, indeed, he did say at  
Washington) that it is not his place to  
make ecclesiastical complaint against  
Smith. But the excuse does not hold  
water, in the light of other statements  
made by him in the course of his ex-  
amination. Speaking concerning the  
polygamous offenses committed by  
Apostles John W. Taylor and Matthias  
F. Cowley, with whom Smoot was closely  
associated as he was with Joseph F.  
Smith, he declared that he had made  
complaint against them and had caused  
an investigation to be made in their  
cases. If his assertion that he has no

right to complain against Smith be true,  
then it would be equally true in the  
cases of Taylor and Cowley. However,  
there was incentive for the Smoot ac-  
tion in both instances, inconsistent as  
they are when placed side by side.  
Smoot knew that if it could be shown  
that he was in connivance with the  
two offending apostles, he would be  
placed in bad odor before the country  
as a United States Senator; and in or-  
der to save his political self he made a  
showing of indignation against these  
apostolic lawbreakers. He sought to  
preserve his political chances by con-  
demning two apostles, and he failed and  
refused to complain against the presi-  
dent of the church for the same pur-  
pose. He knew that if he spoke one  
word of condemnation against Joseph  
F. Smith there would have been no  
need for the Senate to further concern  
itself as to whether or not he should  
hold his seat in that body. Joseph F.  
would have found a way of ousting him,  
and he would have been ousted as sur-  
ely as the days came and went.

Now, if this sort of attitude and ac-  
tion is representative of young and pro-  
gressive Mormonism, then may the  
Lord have mercy on the Mormon youth.

## UNCLE JOE SMUTTED OUT.

Representative Murdock of Kansas  
put the extinguisher on Speaker Can-  
non in truly expert style. At the same  
time, he explained that he had nothing  
against Cannon, no desire to pursue  
him; but when the Speaker came into  
Kansas to oppose Republican progress,  
he could no longer keep silent. Mr.  
Murdock is one of the most prominent  
of the progressive Republican mem-  
bers of the House, and he has no  
opposition in his own district for re-  
nomination and re-election. Speaker  
Cannon's presence in Kansas, however,  
with his blatant howls and atrocious  
misrepresentations of the progressives,  
is calculated to stir up trouble, and so  
Mr. Murdock goes to the trouble to  
snuff him out as a Republican light.

And how completely and deftly he  
does it! He exposed Cannon's "deal"  
with Tammany to save his own scalp.  
He showed that in the tariff schedules  
Cannon's acts and efforts were dictated  
by his personal interests, mentioning  
particularly the petroleum schedule and  
that on ladies' gloves. Cannon opposes  
all progress, Mr. Murdock claims, and  
he proved it. Cannon opposed the  
Federal inspection of meats; he op-  
posed currency reform; he has op-  
posed "practically all legislation since  
the Civil war."

Among the things mentioned specifi-  
cally by Representative Murdock as  
opposed by Cannon is irrigation,  
which we in this region know to be  
a fact. It required the strong hand  
of President Roosevelt to dig out the  
National irrigation bill from under the  
mass of rubbish which Cannon had  
piled upon it, and get it before the  
House for action, Cannon being hostile  
to it all through and apparently de-  
termined to smother the bill as it came  
from the Senate. And he was reported  
as bitterly hostile, in the session of  
Congress just ended, to the issue of  
\$200,000,000 Treasury certificates to in-  
sure the completion of the reclamation  
projects under way. As Mr. Murdock  
says, Cannon has been an obstructor  
of all progressive legislation for thirty  
years.

But there is this to say for Cannon.  
He is a bold, courageous old fighter.  
He is always out in the open. He is a  
remorseless plunderer of the Treasury  
when it comes to putting the public  
money at the service of his fellow-  
members by way of expenditures in  
their districts, where they can reap  
personal and political advantage  
through that expenditure. He is a  
great friend of "the pork barrel," see-  
ing more fragrant virtue in that than  
in any possible proposal of reform or  
progress.

Cannon is a shifty old fox, too.  
When the House passed its bill to re-  
vise the tariff—downward—at the  
extra session last year, Cannon pro-  
nounced its bill the greatest and best  
work he had ever seen done in Con-  
gress. It was, in fact, a fairly good  
bill. It did a good deal of revising  
downward. But the Senate ignored the  
House bill, and proceeded to construct  
a bill of its own, in conformity to the  
desires of "the interests" and mon-  
opolistic trusts; a bill that revised  
upward, and not downward, its framers  
brazenly saying that there had been  
no promise to revise downward. And  
when Cannon received that bunko  
measure from the Senate he promptly  
pronounced it the greatest ever, turn-  
ing his back squarely on the House bill,  
which he had theretofore pronounced  
perfection.

It is a fine thing to see this bold  
buccaner in politics, this "stand-  
stiller," as Representative Murdock  
called him, met on his own ground and  
in his own manner. He will not be  
able to do any good henceforth in  
Kansas to the "standpat" cause, and  
doubtless he will soon be withdrawn  
from the stump in that State.

## THE SOUL-KILLING DARKNESS.

"If a man who is over you and me  
in this church is doing wrong, it is not  
your duty or mine to assail him." That  
is a bit of Mormon doctrine set forth  
in the Young Woman's Journal for  
June, 1905.

So that the young women of the Mor-  
mon church are taught that no matter  
what sin may be committed by the  
presiding authorities, they must keep  
their mouths shut about it. For in-  
stance, if they learn that Joseph F.  
Smith has brought into the world  
twelve illegitimate children since 1890,  
they are to hush the matter up or  
make no reference to it because it is  
supposed to be none of their busi-  
ness. That being the teaching, it is  
very often the case that some of these  
young women are induced to enter a  
relation wherein they are them-  
selves made to bear in the world  
similar illegitimacies, justifying them-

selves in their supposition that if no  
criticism is permitted in the cases of  
their superiors in the church, surely  
they themselves are not to be re-  
prehended for having followed the ex-  
alted example. These young women  
have learned that many of their ec-  
clesiastical chiefs have broken the  
pledge made to the Nation that there  
should be no more plural marriages in  
the church; and because there has been  
no action by the church against these  
offenders, and because no one is per-  
mitted to criticize them, the young  
ladies are encouraged in the belief that  
they also have the right to marry  
polygamously in this day if they choose  
to do so.

The "mind your own business" policy  
of the chiefs of the Mormon cul-  
ture has been the cause of many sins,  
and it is the principal bulwark behind  
which the later polygamous criminals  
find defense of their crimes by suppres-  
sion of the facts in each case. There  
are now a larger number of young men  
in polygamy in the Mormon church  
than there ever were before, and it  
may fairly be said that the larger  
factor in their encouragement has been  
the teaching to "mind your own busi-  
ness."

## THE UTAH EDITORS.

The Utah editors did well at their  
annual meeting and outing when they  
refrained from censure of Judge Lewis  
in his contempt judgment against the  
Smoot paper. We say this because the  
case is yet in court, undetermined, on  
appeal; and also because it was so  
feebly and contemptibly presented in  
court by the so-called attorney in  
behalf of the paper, that no precedent  
could possibly lie in whatever determi-  
nation may be reached. There is not  
the least danger of the suppression of  
a free press in any such procedure as  
this. The danger of such suppression  
is much more imminent in quite an-  
other direction, that of the ecclesiastical  
power. In fact, the ecclesiastical grip  
is even now upon the throats of most  
of the editors of Utah papers. This is  
true to such an extent that it is re-  
volting to see how they treat matters  
of public interest.

We will cite a case of recent occur-  
rence. George D. Casto wrote some  
letters from Preston, Idaho, which were  
published in The Tribune, and which  
were hostile to George C. Parkinson,  
president of the Onida stake. Later  
on, Parkinson lured Casto into a retired  
place, and, aided by a big husky,  
elbowed and tortured him for hours, to  
compel him to retract what he had  
written and denounce it as untrue. This  
enforced retraction was printed in the  
church-throated newspapers of Utah as  
a complete vindication of Parkinson,  
not only as to the matters charged by  
Casto, but also as to the charges  
brought against Parkinson as a swin-  
dler and thief in his active Onida irri-  
gation ditch rascalities, charges and  
presentations with which Casto had  
nothing whatever to do, and which he  
could not possibly retract. And yet,  
because it was assumed that the church  
tyrants would be pleased to have the  
matter treated that way, the Utah  
newspapers generally copied Casto's  
enforced retraction, wrung from him by  
torture, as a complete refutation of all,  
even of charges made direct by The  
Tribune, and not by him.

It is such things as this, constantly  
occurring, that justify charges of con-  
trol of the press in Utah by the church.  
And they are justified. The truckling  
of that press to the ecclesiastical rulers,  
its subservience, not even waiting  
for orders, but eager to anticipate what  
these orders might be and speak accord-  
ingly, justly condemns that press. In  
short, to use an old formula, the church  
papers seem eager "to make the will of  
the authorities their pleasure."

It is that sort of thing, that mean  
subservience to ecclesiastical tyranny,  
which is the real muzzle on the press  
of Utah. It is that which destroys the  
freedom of the press in this State, and  
makes the actions and expressions of  
the press here so contemptible. We say  
that the press which is thus subser-  
vient, thus cringing, thus eager to serve  
the church authorities even before their  
desire is expressed, is appropriately  
called the church press. It is the church  
press because it is the slave of the  
church, and that slavery it is which  
crushes out, so far as it is thus subser-  
vient to the church orders, dreading  
the displeasure of the petty priestly  
tyrants, the freedom of the press of  
Utah. The newspapers of the State have  
little to fear from the courts, but all  
to fear from the church. This is a  
condition well known to all of them,  
and to those who supported the resolu-  
tion of censure against Judge Lewis no  
less than to others. The real crusher  
out of a free press in Utah must not  
be pushed into obscurity in favor of a  
mock scare about a peril that does not  
exist.

P. S.—Suppose that it had been The  
Tribune that was found in contempt of  
court; would any such resolution have  
been proposed in this meeting of Utah  
editors? If not why not? And if not,  
where is the principle at stake?

An apparently Apostle Heber J. Grant  
believes that one good turn deserves  
another. He was once assisted by  
church-controlled officers of the law to  
escape service of a warrant; and now  
he may be willing to assist other  
church-controlled guardians of the pub-  
lic peace in aiding Elder Parkinson to  
escape the consequences of his crimes.

President Taft says that "the proper  
way to understand the country is to go  
to the four corners and the places be-  
tween." However, that statement will  
produce no feeling of jealousy in the  
breast of Colonel Roosevelt, as he feels  
to say that he has accorded similar  
treatment to the whole earth.

Speaker Cannon has again proceeded  
to read out of his party all insurgents;  
and if the peevish old gentleman keeps  
on he is likely to awaken to the fact  
that the membership of the political  
party to which he belongs may be de-  
scribed in the singular term.

## TODAY IN HISTORY

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910.

## The First Battle of Bull Run.

More than three months had passed  
after the capture of Fort Sumter before  
anything of much importance in the way  
of a show of strength between the north  
and south was accomplished, and the  
patience of the people, on both sides, was  
becoming strained to its utmost tension.  
In the north the cry was "On to Rich-  
mond!" but the government responded  
"With what?" The pressure, however,  
became so great that finally General  
Scott yielded, and on the 21st of July,  
1861, the first really important engage-  
ment between the union and confederate  
forces took place on the banks of a  
stream called Bull Run, a few miles to  
the northwest of Manassas Junction, Va.,  
and about thirty miles south of the Po-  
tomac at Washington. The confederate  
army was well entrenched here, and about  
a week previous to the day of the battle  
the union army began slowly moving  
toward this point.

On the evening of July 20 the two  
armies were about seven miles apart.  
Early in the morning of the 21st they  
began approaching and the outposts can-  
naded one another. By 10 o'clock a  
battle was in progress all along the line.  
The confederate force numbered about  
30,000 men, while that of the federal was  
more than 20,000. Both armies were made  
up, for the most part, of raw troops, in-  
experienced in war.

So well entrenched were the confed-  
erates, and so skillful were their gen-  
erals in maneuvering the battle, that  
after several hours of fighting the federal  
army was compelled to give way at one  
point after the other until finally the re-  
treat degenerated into disorder.  
Every effort was made to rally the troops,  
even beyond the reach of the enemy's  
fire, but in vain. The plain was covered  
with the retreating soldiers, and battle  
seemed to infect those with whom they  
came in contact. The retreat soon be-  
came a rout, and the eventually degen-  
erated into a panic.

The onset of that tumultuous retreat  
described by those who witnessed it  
as terrible. For three miles hosts of fed-  
eral troops—all detached from their reg-  
iments, all mingled in one disorderly rout  
—were hurrying down the road, but mostly  
through the lots on either side. The flight  
did not slacken in the least until Cent-  
erville was reached. Above the sight of the  
reserve—Miles's brigade—formed in order  
on the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure  
the van.

In the great race for shelter all di-  
visions and all regiments were mingled.  
A perfect frenzy was upon almost every  
man. Even the sentiment of shame had  
gone. There was no stop to the retreat-  
ing army until they reached the Potomac  
and felt themselves safe back again to  
Washington.

The loss of the federal in killed and  
wounded was about 2,000, that of the  
confederates about 1700. The battle  
greatly inspired the south and at first  
deeply discouraged the north, which,  
however, devoted itself with renewed ef-  
fort and determination to preparation for  
what, as then became apparent, would  
probably be a long and severe struggle.

The second battle of Bull Run was  
fought on nearly the same field on August  
29 and 30, 1862, between 49,000 confed-  
erates under General Robert E. Lee and  
about 70,000 federal under General Pope.  
The latter being again defeated. The con-  
federates were greatly superior in lead-  
ership. Lee being aided by the able com-  
mand of two corps commanders, Jack-  
son and Longstreet, giving him more ef-  
ficient support than Pope's corps com-  
manders. The federal loss in killed and  
wounded in this battle was about 14,500,  
while that of the confederates was only  
about 5,500. Bull Run was a rather un-  
lucky fighting ground for the union army.

July 22, 1798, is the date of the battle  
of the Pyramids in Egypt. It is the  
birthday of Matthew Prior the English  
poet (1664); of John M. Read, the emi-  
nent jurist (1797); of Robert Barry, the  
author (1826), and General John R.  
Brooks, the American soldier (1838). It  
is the date of the death of the famous  
Scottish poet, in 1796, and of the mur-  
der of Darius III, king of Persia, 330  
B. C.

## LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED JULY 21.

1847—The advance company of pioneers  
camped in Emigration canyon, went  
into the valley and a circuit of about  
twelve miles was made before they  
got back to camp at 3 p. m.

1851—Governor Brigham Young, by pro-  
clamation, divided the territory of Utah  
into three Indian agencies, and as-  
signed the sub-agents, Rose and Day,  
their respective districts.

1858—The Indians made a descent upon  
the stock on Little creek, near Paro-  
wan, Iron county, but were driven  
back by a company of cavalry.

1871—The Lady of the Lake, a little  
steamer bought by John W. Young  
and intended for an excursion boat  
on the Salt Lake, arrived in Salt  
Lake City. It was launched in the  
Jordan on August 2.

1875—Joseph Standing was shot and  
killed by mob near Yarnell's, Gar-  
field county, Georgia, where he labored as  
a missionary.

1882—The Clover ward, Tooele county,  
was organized; Francis De St. Jeor,  
bishop.

1883—Thomas Porcher of the Twenty-first  
ward, Salt Lake City, was arrested  
on a charge of unlawful cohabitation.  
After the preliminary examination he  
was committed to jail in \$1000 bonds.

1887—James W. Ure of the Fifteenth  
ward, Salt Lake City, was arrested  
on a charge of unlawful cohabitation.  
His case was dismissed on the 23rd.

1890—Zelma Coltrin, once a  
patroness of Zion's camp, died at Span-  
ish Fork, Utah. After an examina-  
tion before Commissioner Rogers at  
Ogden the unlawful cohabitation case  
against James H. Nelson was dis-  
missed.

1898—President William R. Smith of  
Davis county was released from the  
penitentiary after being pardoned by  
President Cleveland.

1901—Albert G. Slater was discharged  
from the penitentiary.

1907—The Pioneer festivities were con-  
tinued by a magnificent parade, illus-  
trating Utah's advancement in fifty  
years.

1908—Elder August L. Hedberg, a late  
resident of Utah, died at Los An-  
geles, Cal., where he acted as coun-  
selor in the presidency of the branch of  
the church of the first presidency  
and apostle, held in Salt Lake City.  
It was decided to change the name  
of Bannock stake, Idaho, to Fremont.

1899—First rowing contest of the sea-  
son at Saltair by Salt Lake Rowing  
club.

1900—Case of Abe Majors heard before  
the board of pardons and continued.

1901—Announced that telephone will fol-  
low railroads to Los Angeles.

1902—Supreme court reverses decision in  
estate of T. K. Black, and appoints  
J. A. Robertson in city council.

1903—Edward W. Nutting fatally shot and  
Mrs. Mary Quinn arrested, suspected  
of being assassin.

1906—Unknown man murdered and thrown  
in City canal, with hands tied be-  
hind his back.

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